

Take universities' case to public, faculties urged

Faculty associations in universities across the province are being urged to take the case for a greater increase in provincial financial support to the public and to members of the Ontario Legislature.

The Ontario Confederation of University Faculty Associations has "strongly" recommended that individual associations take the same action as that adopted by the teaching staff of Queen's University.

At Queen's, the 900 faculty members have been asked

by their organization to "correspond with their provincial representatives to promote awareness that the level of provincial funding will drastically compromise the quality of education in Ontario universities."

They are also asked to "bring this awareness to the attention of the public who may feel that universities are well financed because of the Minister's announcement (of a net 7.4 per cent. increase in the basic income unit for 1975-76) and inform students of the disastrous effects

that this level of funding will have on the educational opportunities we can provide."

Teachers at the University of Waterloo and Trent University are calling for an increase of 27 per cent. in salaries in the next academic year. "In comparing UW salaries with Canadian labour settlements, we are slowly and steadily getting shafted", the Waterloo faculty salary committee said.

World food shortage: U of T moves to help solve the problem

President Evans has asked Prof. F.K. Hare, director of the Institute for Environmental Studies to be chairman of a task force to investigate the contribution which the University of Toronto might make toward a better understanding of the world food shortage and the development of programs which would help to resolve the problem.



Prof. F. K. Hare

The task force includes Prof. George Beaton, Acting Director, School of Hygiene; Principal Ralph Campbell, Scarborough College; Prof. Cranford Pratt, Political Economy; Prof. Max Wayman, Chemical Engineering; and Aidan McQuillan, Geography.

The task force is considering the organization of a symposium within the University to bring together researchers from all disciplines who are working on problems related to food shortages.

The committee is anxious to hear from faculty members who have research interests in the problem of world food supply and request that they get in touch with Prof. Hare or Mr. McQuillan (928-6526) at the Institute for Environmental Studies.

Seek head for science of community living

President John R. Evans has appointed a search committee to recommend a director for the new Program in the Science of Community Living. The Program will be an interfaculty undergraduate program, most likely associated with the Faculty of Arts and Science, and will embrace aspects of food and nutrition, textiles, housing, community studies, family life, child study, and many facets of social work and urban living.

Members of the search committee are: Vice-Provost M. Israel (Chairman); Dean J.E. Cruise; Principal A.D. Baines; Prof. C. Dunkley; Prof. H. Finnegan; Dr. T. Francis; Prof. D.W. Magill; and Prof. A. Waterhouse.

Suggestion of names to be considered by the committee, or any comments, would be welcomed and may be submitted to the chairman or to any member of the committee orally or in writing.



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Bulletin

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A graduate student, Eli Melnick, built this 15-pound scale model of a magnetically suspended train as

part of his Master's thesis. Note the gap between train and rail. (See close-up detail on Page 3.)

Magnetic transport very much alive

Magnetic trains seemed to have been given the heave-ho earlier last month when the Krauss-Maffei company, which was designing Ontario's magnetic train system for urban use, announced it was pulling out of the project.

But magnetic transport is not dead, at least not at the University of Toronto, where engineers are working on two different systems, one for high speed transport, the other for urban service.

The concepts behind the two systems are as dif-

ferent as night and day. The former works on a principle of magnetic repulsion, where the train is levitated six to eight inches off the ground, while the latter operates on a magnetic attraction principle. This means the train is suspended from the rail (usually one-half inch) by a magnetic force.

In today's Bulletin readers will find on Page 3 an account of magnetic train research at the University, how the two systems work, problems that have to be overcome, and what the future may hold in store for magnetic transport.

Scientists to assess nuclear disaster risks

How are the risks of a catastrophic accident at a nuclear reactor assessed, and how well informed is the public about the dangers associated with nuclear energy production?

Prof. Ian Burton, of the department of geography, and scientists from the U.S. and Britain are beginning a three-year study which will focus on the problems of disaster prevention in nuclear energy programs in the three countries.

How do we decide the risks?

According to a statement on the study, "the catastrophic event with a low probability of occurrence is particularly baffling." The large-scale adoption of nuclear technology places a "Faustian bargain" on society, imposing the burden of continuous management of a dangerous material, essentially forever. How do we decide what risks to take, where the choices involve complex technology and scientific judgments beyond the understanding of most citizens and many political decision-makers?

Nuclear energy production in-

volves a number of perilous risks, which the statements lists. They include: major failure of a reactor and related systems; accidents in the transportation and reprocessing of spent fuel elements; contamination of the environment by long-lasting radioactive waste; dangerous siting policies (e.g. vulnerability of the site to natural or man-made hazards); and sabotage, theft and terrorism.

The aim of the study, which is being funded by the Ford Foundation, is to illuminate the process whereby experts and decision-makers assess the risks, and to how disaster prevention policies enter the nuclear energy program and are implemented in local reactor siting and operation decisions. It will also be concerned with the question of how, and how much, knowledge is disseminated to public officials and citizens' groups.

"In Canada," said Dr. Burton, "our policy on the dissemination

of information to the public has been more cautious than that of the U.S. and similar to the British approach. For example, those responsible were evidently in no hurry to tell the Canadian public about the necessity to shut down the Pickering No. 3 reactor. The shut down took place when leaks of heavy water were discovered on Aug. 10, 1974, and this did not become generally known until early October."

The public's right to know

He added that he would be interested to hear from concerned people their views on the use of scientific information about the risks of nuclear energy production. Does the public "right to know" mean that all information should be accessible to all people at all times, or are there legitimate limits to the release of information about risks to the public?

ON PAGE 4 One hundred years in the life of Hospital for Sick Children

SGS Council — student enrolment up 7%

Summary of minutes of School of Graduate Studies Council meeting, held Nov. 19:

Business arising from the Minutes

The chairman reported that data on enrolment, by department, had been circulated to Council members and Chairmen and Directors of graduate Departments, Centres and Institutes.

Recommendations for award of degrees

Full Convocation 1974

Council approved the recommendations for award of degrees.

Report of the Dean

Student By-elections: Byron E. Williams (History and Philosophy) was elected to fill the vacancy in the student representation for Division I. William D. Taylor (Zoology) was elected to fill the vacancy in the student representation for Division IV.

Ex-officio member of Council: Prof. Norman Zacour has been appointed a member of Council, representing the Office of Research Administration.

Faculty By-election: A by-election is being held to fill the vacancy created by Prof. A. Saddlemyer's resignation from

Council which becomes effective Dec. 31.

Canada Council Commission on graduate studies in the Humanities and Social Sciences across Canada: For information, the Dean outlined briefly the terms of reference of the Commission. Prof. J. Leyrer is chairman of the University of Toronto Committee; Prof. B.S. Merrilees is associate chairman.

Enrolment: The overall increase in graduate enrolment (including Masters) in Ontario is 9.5 per cent. The increase at the University of Toronto is approximately 7 per cent. The increase in enrolment of Master's candidates at Toronto was significantly below a number of universities located close to the University of Toronto. At this University there has been an increase of 3.6 per cent in full-time Ph.D. enrolment. Some other universities have had significant decreases in this category.

Reports of the Associate Deans

Division I: For information, a statement with respect to the Roberts Library Users' Committee was circulated.

Council approved a recommendation from the Degree Committee of the Division that an extension of the time limit for com-

pletion of the Ph.D. to September 1975 be granted for four students, and to January 31, 1975 for one student. It was noted that A.C.A.P. had expressed concern about the length of time taken by some students to complete the Ph.D. programs and it was suggested that some mechanism should be developed whereby students are warned of the impending deadline well in advance.

A.C.A.P. Review

Dean Safarian reviewed the history of A.C.A.P. and presented a summary of A.C.A.P. Discipline Assessments. He reported that the procedures and experience of A.C.A.P. were being assessed and answered questions from Council members with respect to the summary.

Report of the Committee on Part-time Graduate Studies

The Report, which was received by Council on Sept. 17 was discussed. Discussion centred around the recommendation with respect to counting the summer term as partial fulfilment of residence requirements. No formal motions were proposed. It was agreed that the Dean and the Associate Deans should prepare a statement for submission to the December or January meeting of Council.

Research News

External Affairs Travel Grants

Non-taxable travel grants, to a maximum of \$2,000, are available for Canadian university professors who will be teaching at least one month abroad, or who will present abroad an important paper. These grants are offered by the Department of External Affairs and must be received in Ottawa by Feb. 1, May 1 or Oct. 1. Awards are made competitively by a screening committee, which will require complete dossiers, proof of citizenship or landed immigrant status, and proof of invitation to teach or present a paper, as well as recommendation of a

faculty dean, and a description of the paper or course to be offered. Application forms are available from the Awards Division, AUCC, 151 Slater St., Ottawa K1P 5N1; or from the Cultural Affairs Division, Department of External Affairs, 125 Sussex Drive, Ottawa K1A 0G2.

Research Support for Studies of the 1971 Census

Statistics Canada and the Social Sciences Research Council of Canada invite a final round of proposals for contracts related to studies of the 1971 census data. The deadline for applications is Feb. 1, 1975. Support may be given to

significant topics of the researcher's own choice. Application forms and further information may be obtained from: Executive Chairman, SSRCC Advisory Panel, Dunning Hall, Queen's University, Kingston, K7L 3N6.

Christmas Holidays

For the convenience of the University community, the Office of Research Administration will be open all day Dec. 30 and until noon on Dec. 31. Any faculty members intending to submit applications which are due at the agency on Jan. 1 should submit them to this office prior to the holidays.

STAFF NOTES

Library Science

PROFS. O.B. BISHOP, F.D. DONNELLY, and F.G. HALPENNY attended the National Conference on the History of Canadian Bibliography held at the University of British Columbia, May 22-24. Prof. Halpeny delivered the final paper of the conference on "The Bibliographical Temper". Prof. Bishop was elected second vice-president of the Bibliographical Society of Canada at their annual meeting in Winnipeg, June 25.

MRS. CLAIRE ENGLAND, lecturer 1973-74, received from the University of Toronto the first doctoral degree in library science to be awarded by a Canadian university.

PROF. R.B. LAND was a member of the Canadian delegation to the UNESCO Intergovernmental Conference on the Planning of National Documentation, Library and Archives Infrastructures held in Paris, France, Sept. 23-27.

Prof. Land and PROF. A. SCHABAS attended the official opening in Ottawa of the Canada Institute for Scientific and Techni-

cal Information, Oct. 16. The new Institute, which was officially opened by the Hon. C.M. Drury, Minister of Public Works and Minister of State for Science and Technology, is founded on the combined resources of two major information services of the National Research Council of Canada — the National Science Library and the Technical Information Service.

PROF. J.M. MARSHALL was a member of the Reactor Panel at the Seminar on the Training of Community Librarians, sponsored by the Northwestern Ontario Regional Library System, Thunder Bay, Sept. 30-Oct. 2. He was moderator of a panel discussion "Library Technicians and Librarians — Role Definition" at the first conference of the Ontario Association of Library Technicians, Toronto, Oct. 19.

Prof. A.H. Schabas gave an address on "A Role for the Mini-computer in Library Education" at the Clinic on Library Applications of Data Processing at the University of Illinois, April 30, and on "Development of PRECIS" at the Indexing in Perspective Seminar sponsored by the

National Federation of Abstracting and Indexing Services held at the Faculty of Library Science, June 1.

PROFS. M. COCKSHUTT, A. SCHABAS and N. WILLIAMSON presented a workshop on "Classification in the 1970's", May 23-25, at the Faculty of Library Science. PROFS. O.B. Bishop, E.T. JARVI, R.B. Land, MRS. J. COONEY and MRS. D. PHILLIPS conducted a workshop on "Coming to Grips with Canadian Government Publications" Oct. 3-5. These workshops were part of the program of Continuing Education of the Faculty and are offered under the auspices of the School of Continuing Studies.

Orford concert Dec 15

The Bulletin of Dec. 6 listed a concert by the Orford String Quartet for Thursday, Dec. 12. This date was incorrect, the concert will take place Sunday, Dec. 15, at 3 p.m. in Walter Hall, the Edward Johnson Building. We apologize to those who have been caused inconvenience by this error.

COMING EVENTS

DECEMBER

15 SUNDAY

Music — Orford String Quartet. Walter Hall, Edward Johnson Building, 3 p.m. Tickets \$4, students \$2 with I.D. Cheques payable "Special Concerts", enclose stamped, addressed envelope. (Music)

16 MONDAY

Seminar: Medicine — "Genetic Control of Cell Surface Antigens." Dr. T.L. Delovitch, Division of Immunology, Department of Medicine, Stanford University, 417 Best Institute, 12:30 p.m. (Banting and Best)

17 TUESDAY

Lecture: Medicine — "Fatty Acid Diarrhea." Dr. Sidney Phillips, Department of Gastroenterology and Internal Medicine, Mayo Clinic, Small Lecture Theatre, Hospital for Sick Children, 12 noon (Research Institute)
Music — Excerpts from operas by Gluck, Mozart, Rossini, Verdi and

Stravinsky. MacMillan Theatre, Edward Johnson Building, 8 p.m. No tickets, no charge (Music) Also on Wednesday, Nov. 18.

Music — Christmas program. Concert Hall, 273 Bloor St. W. 12:15 to 12:45 p.m. (Royal Conservatory of Music)

18 WEDNESDAY

Supper — Faculty Club buffet supper and reception 5:30 p.m.; buffet 6:30 to 8 p.m.

Radio — "The Mystical Way — Origin, Development Teaching, Discipline." CJRT-FM (91.1) 10 a.m. and 7:30 p.m. (Islamic Studies and Open College)

19 THURSDAY

Seminar: Medicine — "The Relevance of Acetylcholine from Cortical Slices in the Absence and Presence of an Anticholinesterase." Dr. J.C. Szerb, Professor and Head, Department of Physiology and Biophysics, Dalhousie University, 4171 Medical Sciences Building, 3 p.m. (Pharmacology)

'A People's Art' close to life

At a time when most of Canada's 20 million inhabitants are desperately wondering what their friends and relations would like for a Christmas gift I can think of few better things to recommend than a collection of primitive, naive, provincial and folk painting published recently by the University of Toronto Press.

There is something strangely satisfying about "A People's Art." The dust cover describes it as "unaffected, zestful and forthright" and as "vernacular art" and perhaps the secret of its charm is that the paintings reproduced in this book are so close to the people and their life. Russell Harper, to whom we are indebted for this selection of paintings, remarks in his introduction that there are two

kinds of paintings. One is created by the artist in his own time; they have trained themselves for it and they see the results of their work taken up by connoisseurs and displayed in formal settings. The second has its source in a desire for personal expression and is intended largely for the enjoyment of ordinary folk.

Such art may lack artistic suavity but it can be a source of delight because of its sincerity and its sheer simplicity. "A People's Art" is a book that is a book that, once bought, will be a frequent source of pleasure. Open it by a large log fire on a snowy evening and take an excursion back through four centuries of Canadian history.

L.B.

Forestry students branch out

An innovative idea in teaching took forestry students into the music department earlier this term and the results were seen last Friday. In a class project devised by Prof. Paul Aird of the Department of Forestry, first year students were asked to put together an audio-visual, two-projector presentation titled "Forestry is...," for possible use on career night in high schools.

The objectives of the project, explained by Prof. Aird, were to give the new students an integrated overview of their subject, by making them try to explain it to other novices. The work involved

also gave students communications and group learning experience.

The class was divided into four groups for the project. They received instruction from the Media Centre in how to prepare an audio-visual presentation, and had access to slides lent by the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources. Tape-recorded sound track to go with the slides included narration by the students, and music prepared by the music department. Four judges assessed the results of all this work and gave marks for each presentation in an entertaining last class of the term.

Accommodation

Furnished accommodation (apartment or part of a house) required from April 1, 1975, to Nov. 30, 1975 for visiting professor, wife and two children aged eight and five. Call 928-5345 (Prof. Patrick).

For rent, in quiet neighbourhood near Upper Canada College, close to subway and bus; fully furnished apartment, two bedrooms, two living rooms, sun lounge, kitchen, bathroom. May 15 to Dec. 31, 1975. No children. Rent negotiable for careful tenants. Telephone (evenings) 921-2403.

For rent, Don Mills-Eglinton area, luxury four-bedroom town house, broadloomed, drapes, fully air-conditioned, six appliances, private garage, available Jan. 1975, for one year. Telephone 429-4765 or 489-5305.

House for rent, elegantly furnished three-bedroom, executive home located in beautiful residential area; five minutes walking distance to York Mills subway station. Available January to March 1975. Please call 223-7807.

UTSA elections

The University of Toronto Staff Association has elected its new executive. The slate of officers includes Betty Connolly (Alumni Affairs), president; Prudence Tracy (Office of Press), 1st vice-president; Jeanne Orr (Biochemistry) 2nd vice-president; David Cook (Epidemiology and Biometrics), secretary; and Mavis Davison (Technical Services, Roberts Library), treasurer.

Floating trains: needed to move people fast in the 1980s

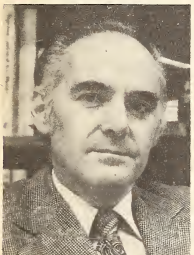
A train that will float six inches above ground, as a result of electromagnetic levitation, and travel at 300 miles an hour is being designed and developed jointly by the University of Toronto, Queen's University, and McGill University as a future method of mass transportation between Canadian cities. Teams at each university are looking after different aspects of the project.

Officials of the Federal Department of Transport believe that fast trains of this sort will be needed by the 1980s to move large numbers of people quickly and efficiently over distances of several hundreds of miles.

Ready to make some tests

"The control system and motor design are already completed and some tests are ready to take place at Queen's University," says Prof. Earl Burke, electrical engineer and a member of the U of T research team mainly responsible for designing the linear synchronous motor. "The train will be a single vehicle about 100 feet long, weighing about 30 metric tons (66,138 pounds) and will carry about 100 passengers."

"Essentially, we see the train as an alternative to planes, with comparable fares for inter-city trips, say, Montreal to Toronto," said Prof. Burke, who estimates that it will take about two hours for the train to make the journey from Montreal's Place Ville Marie to the centre of Toronto.



Prof. Earl Burke



Eli Melnick



Prof. Philip Sullivan

The Maglev Project (for Magnetic Levitation) is being funded by an annual \$150,000 grant provided by the Canadian Transportation Development Agency, part of the Department of Transport. Although American and German interests receive millions yearly for their levitation vehicular research, Prof. Burke says that "we're still leading internationally in propulsion system design. We're quite excited because our design is relatively simple and quite efficient considering it is a track-powered vehicle."

He explains that while it is theoretically possible to combine both levitation and propulsion systems the Maglev train will have two separate systems. Eight side-mounted, super-cooled or "cryogenic" magnets (cooled by liquid helium to nearly 500 degrees Fahrenheit below zero to eliminate current loss) will be used to lift the train off the "track" or guideway. The train's magnetic fields will interact with aluminum strips forming part of the guideway.

A 300-mile long motor

Fifty more cryogenic magnets, mounted under the train, will combine with aluminum winding (conductors) buried in the guideway to form what is known as a linear synchronous motor to propel the train. "You could describe it as an unrolled, 300-mile long motor—at least on the Toronto-Montreal route," says Prof. Burke.

Power will only be fed to that three-mile stretch of guideway over which the train is travelling at any particular time. Way stations along the route will also automatically regulate the level of power needed for positive acceleration and braking. Like an airplane, the train will go through periods of take-off and landing.

For high speeds only

The Maglev principle being developed by the three Canadian universities is completely different from the scrapped Krauss-Maffei system, according to Prof. Burke. It was not intended for long distance travel since it would have been limited by its nature to speeds of around 50 m.p.h. The Maglev train is being developed exclusively for high speed travel, on the other hand, with no thought to urban application.

The big problem currently facing scientists working on levitated vehicular research is vehicular stabilization. "We want to know how to control the train from oscillating if a heavy gust of wind hits it, for example," says Prof. Burke.

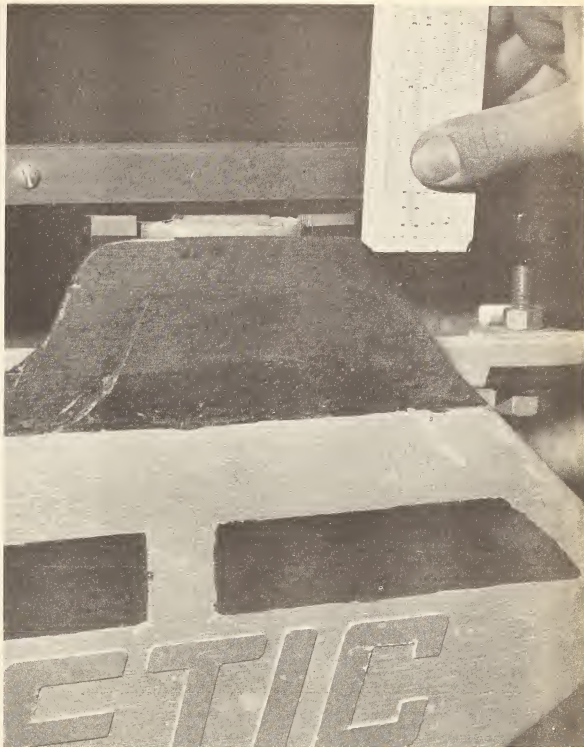
The train will also have to ride on an elevated, concrete guideway to avoid intersections and to be as snow-free as possible. But Prof. Burke doesn't think the cost of constructing such a guideway is exorbitant.

Future possibilities are fantastic

"If you think of how much a large passenger aircraft costs and include the cost of the airport in air transportation, I think our system would provide cheaper service for the same duty."

Moreover, he sees certain advantages, such as drastic cuts in pollution and little noise. The possibilities for the future are also fantastic.

"Most of the power generated by the motor will be going into parting the air, but if you could somehow efficiently construct an evacuated tube to eliminate the wind drag it is possible to foresee such a train going 1,000 m.p.h. or more," speculates Prof. Burke. "There's almost no limit to the possible speed."



Close-up of gap reveals 6 millimetre space between train and rail

U of T goes ahead with magnetic vehicle

In spite of the Krauss-Maffei pullout, the University of Toronto is going ahead with its plans to complete an experimental, scale-model of a magnetically suspended vehicle for urban transportation use.

Construction of the test model, which will bear no resemblance to a finished train, is being financed in part by a \$50,000 grant awarded earlier in the year by an agency of the Department of Transport. The federal government wants a small group of University engineers to help it evaluate the feasibility of a magnetically suspended train system for urban use, and to develop some Canadian know-how in the field.

The 200 pound prototype model of the U of T's own approach to the problem will be the first of its kind made in Canada. Engineers will put the model through stability tests on a dynamics rig at the Institute for Aerospace Studies, sometime in the New Year.

Project leader of the group, Eli Melnick, an electrical engineer, says there are some difficulties with the attractive magnetically suspended train. "But some of these problems can probably be solved with good, basic engineering analysis, which can be carried out here," he said.

An essential part of the University's research, he explains, is the dynamics rig at the Institute for Aerospace Studies. The rig, which can simulate the rough, uneven characteristics of an actual guideway (or track), enables scientists to determine how the test vehicle will behave when moving under

real, operating conditions. Some project engineers say these types of tests and analyses will be the first of their kind performed on a magnetically suspended vehicle in Canada, if not in the world. Prof. Philip Sullivan, Aerospace Studies, will be in charge of the stability tests at the Institute.

Sensor system a concern

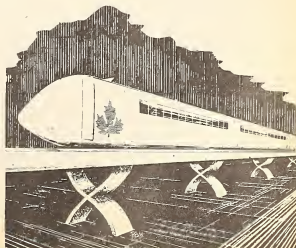
According to Mr. Melnick, the consensus of the group is that the magnetically suspended train system can be stabilized.

"Any such system is inherently unstable," he points out. "What we have is a situation where a train is suspended about one-half inch from a rail by magnetic force. If this force is too strong the train sticks to the rail...but if the force is too weak the train drops to a halt."

A chief concern, therefore, is the sensor system which must continually monitor the air gap between the train and the rail. Signals are sent to the train's on-board computer, which regulates the current fed to the electromagnets, and in turn increases or decreases the attractive force, maintaining an acceptable air gap size.

Ideally, the air gap size is always the same (about one-half inch), but sometimes this is difficult to achieve because of guideway irregularities.

Mr. Melnick built a fifteen pound vehicle last year, operating at an air gap of one-quarter inch, as part of his Master's thesis on magnetic levitation for urban transport. He concluded that more design work is also needed to develop a system that would keep a full-sized vehicle from swaying laterally, while in motion.



Artist's concept of the Maglev transport system

Hospital for Sick Children celebrates centennial in 1975

The Hospital for Sick Children celebrates its Centennial next year, and a new book and a film about the hospital have recently been released. One hundred years have seen the transition from an era when tuberculosis, diphtheria and typhoid fever were common and incurable, and the only anaesthetic was ether poured on a cloth, to an age in which skulls can be redesigned and hearts replaced. "A Century of Care, A Future of Caring" is the hospital's motto and commitment for its second hundred years.

A century of transition

One hundred years ago the streets of Toronto were "full of horses, their excrement mixing freely with the mud to be fed on by flies and to be blown about with the interminable dust when the streets were dry." It was in the slum centre of this place, in "a narrow, three-storey, eleven-room house squeezed into a row of such houses" that the Hospital for Sick Children was born on March 23, 1875.

Its century of transition to one of the largest and finest children's hospitals in the world encompasses a wealth of fascinating and unparalleled medical and social history. It is particularly disappointing, therefore, that the author of the newly published book about the Hospital, Max Braithwaite, should have presented his material so badly.

The first 13 chapters of "Sick Kids" are titled with a date and a child's name, purporting to relate the Hospital's history through individual cases. The idea is good, but Mr. Braithwaite does not carry it out. A typical example is Chapter 10, "(1938-1945) R.V.," which begins, "He is listed in the medical literature simply as R.V. But his name isn't really important, nor, for that matter is his condition. . . . After seven lines of interjection about blood poisoning (from which R.V. suffered), we read: 'It's what happened to him in the hospital that is tremendously important.' Braithwaite then discards R.V. for four pages of rambling history, ranging over polio, club feet and heart disease, before we learn about a new drug was called penicillin, and it had actually been discovered 13 years earlier." After an-

other 12 lines of asides R.V. is injected with penicillin, gets better and goes home, never to be heard of again.

There is little feeling of continuity in the history, and no identity with the patients, who are, often abandoned abruptly once they have been used to illustrate a medical technique.

Perhaps, by Chapter 13 (which takes us to 1965), Braithwaite realized that his chapter titles were contrived and spurious and he abruptly abandons the technique for the final five chapters. Their titles are no more accurate, however. For example Chapter 15, "Miracles of Surgery: Baby A and Baby B", deals with the separation of Siamese twins on its first five pages but with other topics on its remaining seven.

The intrinsic interest of the subject matter almost redeems the book from its poor presentation, and the well-reproduced period photographs are worth seeing. For historians, there is a lot of information within the book and its seven appendices. Braithwaite is described on the cover as "one of



The first hospital, 31 Avenue St., 1875. The Toronto General Hospital now stands on this site.

this country's busiest writers". Unfortunately for the general reader it seems he was too busy to do justice to the fascinating history of the Hospital for Sick Children.

E.S.G.

Sick Kids: The story of the Hospital for Sick Children in Toronto.

Max Braithwaite.
McClelland and Stewart Ltd.
pp. 204, 28 illus., \$6.95.



The present hospital on University Ave. is the largest children's hospital in North America.

STAFF NOTES

Arts and Science

DR. JAMSHED MAVALWALA was invited to the Bartosz Symposium of Comenius University, Bratislava, Czechoslovakia, held in Smolenice Castle, Oct. 23-25 and spoke on "The Identification of the Population in Physical Anthropology." Dr. Mavalwala also delivered a lecture "On Cultural Factors in Homine" at the Anthropological Institute, University of Mainz in West Germany and at the Instituto di Antropologia in Torino, Italy. The International Dermatology Association has elected Dr. Mavalwala secretary, on a worldwide ballot. He was also unanimously elected president of the Zoroastrian Society of Ontario at the Annual General Body Meeting held in Trinity College on Nov. 3.

PROF. N.P. BADENHUIZEN attended the annual conference of the American Association of Cereal Chemists, Oct. 20 to 24 in Montreal, and delivered a keynote address on "Perspectives in Starch Granule Biochemistry."

PROF. T.E. HULL attended the Fourth Annual Conference on Numerical Mathematics held at the University of Manitoba on Oct. 2-5 and delivered a talk on "Numerical Software". He also visited Dalhousie University and

Memorial University on Oct. 9 and 10, and gave invited addresses on "Proving the Correctness of Polynomial Algorithms" and "Language Facilities for Numerical Computation."

PROF. C.C. GOTTLIEB attended the EDUCOM Tenth Annual Council Meeting and Conference in Toronto, Oct. 16-18 and delivered a paper on "National Policies for Information Processing". He also attended the Region V Conference-1974 of the American Institute of Industrial Engineers in Toronto on Oct. 24-25 and gave an invited speech on "Computer Education and User Views" in connection with the general theme "Bridging the Gap".

PROF. IAN BURTON attended a two-day meeting, Oct. 3-4, held at the Royal Society, London, sponsored by the British National Committee for the Environment and presented a paper on, "The Social Assessment of Environmental Risks". Prof. Burton attended a technical panel meeting at the World Health Organization, Geneva, on rural water supply and sanitation. He prepared a paper for the panel entitled, "Technology Utilization in Water Resource Development and Management", Oct. 7-16.

PROF. SARA SHETTLER

WORTH gave a colloquium on "Relevance of Response to Reinforcer in Instrumental Learning" at Dalhousie University on Nov. 1.

Massey College

The Master, PROF. ROBERTSON DAVIES, received an honorary D.Litt. degree from Trent University at its autumn Convocation, and gave the Convocation Address.

Musis

DEAN JOHN BECKWITH received an honorary doctorate at the special convocation marking the 100th anniversary of the inception of music studies at Mount Allison University on Oct. 18. He gave the convocation address under the title "A Big Song-and-Dance" and performed his "Four Love Songs" (voice-and-piano arrangements from Canadian folk collections) with George Evelyn, baritone. Dean Beckwith participated in an international panel during the Charles Ives Centennial Festival-Conference at Yale University on Oct. 20, and was a Canadian delegate to the International Conference on Musical Notation at the University of Ghent, Belgium, Oct. 22-25.

'Horses to Helicopters'

"Horses to Helicopters" is the title of a recently completed film marking the 100th year of the Hospital for Sick Children. As the film opens, a helicopter bringing a seriously ill child lands on the hospital heliport - a far cry from the horse and buggy which brought the hospital's first patient in 1875.

The 15-minute colour film, produced by Westminster Films Ltd., shows a few of the hospital's services to the community - services possibly less familiar than its every-day in-patient care.

The Poison Control Centre is staffed 24 hours a day to advise or

reassure parents whose children have swallowed possibly toxic substances ranging from pills to hand lotion. Young adults are shown relaxing in their own Teen Clinic; and in the Child and Family Unit parents sometimes live in and receive counselling from psychiatrists so they can better understand and cope with difficult children. The film ends with the genetic counselling service - one of modern medicine's most powerful weapons against hereditary illness.

The film will be available to interested groups early in 1975. It will be shown on the Hamilton TV station (Channel 11) on Dec. 27 at 12 noon.

New books from the Press

Books published by the U of T Press during the months of October and November.

Hartwig Mayer: *Old High German Glosses: a supplement*, 154 pages, \$10.

Robert H. McNeal (General Editor): *Resolutions and Decisions of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, 1898-1964*, 4-volume set, \$75.

Ian Drummond: *Imperial Economic Policy, 1917-1939: studies in expansion and protection*, 496 pages, \$17.50.

Claude Bissell: *Halfway up Parnassus: a personal account of the University of Toronto, 1922-1977*, 198 pages, \$12.50.

Fernand Dumont: *The Vigil of Quebec*, 132 pages, \$10. cloth, \$3.50 paper.

Martin L. Friedland: *Cases and Materials on Criminal Law and Procedure*, 4th edition, 1022 pages, illus., \$40.

J. Russell Harper: *A People's Art: primitive, naive, provincial, and folk painting in Canada, 1800 pages, 100 black & white & 26 colour illustrations, \$22.50.*

Vincent de Callatay & Audouin Dollfus; translated by Michael Colton: *Atlas of the Planets*, 152 pages, 130 figures, 60 illustrations, \$15.

Paul Crunican: *Priests and Politics: Manitoba schools and the evolution of 1896*, 370 pages, \$17.50.

Peter Neary & Patrick O'Flaherty (editors & introduction): *By Great Waters: a Newfoundland and Labrador anthology from 1003 to the present*, (Social History of Canada Series number 21), 262 pages, illustrations, \$12.50 cloth, \$3.95 paper.

Library publishes microform guide

The University of Toronto Library, Reference Department, announces the publication of number 1 in its Reference Series, *Guide to Research Collections in Microform*. Compiled by Iqbal Wagle, Microtext Section, this new guide provides details of the coverage, location and bibliographic access of approximately 100 important microform collections available at the U of T Library. The aim is to provide better access to these valuable sources of rare, out-of-print material and government documents. The collections contain material in all fields, and the 112-page guide includes an author-title-subject index. Copies are free to members

tions, \$12.50 cloth, \$3.95 paper.

Paul Rutherford (editor & introduction): *Saving the Canadian City: The First Phase, 1880-1920: an anthology of early articles on urban reform*, (Social History of Canada Series number 22), 366 pages, \$17.50 cloth, \$5.50 paper.

Douglas Durkin (introduction by Peter E. Rider): *The Maple*, (Social History of Canada Series number 23), 330 pages, \$15. cloth, \$5.50 paper.

James W. Simmons: *Patterns of Residential Movement within the Metropolitan Toronto, 138 pages, maps, \$6.*

Arthur J. Ray: *Indians in the Fur Trade: their role as trappers, hunters, and middlemen in the lands southwest of Hudson Bay, 1660-1870*, 250 pages, 46 maps, \$12.50 cloth, \$4.50 paper.

G. Benecke: *Society and Politics in Germany, 1500-1750*, 436 pages, \$17.50.

A.W.F. Banfield: *The Mammals of Canada*, 434 pages, 113 black & white illustrations & 26 colour plates, \$19.95.

Lewis C. Walmsey: *Bishop in Honan: mission and museum in the life of William C. White*, 232 pages, 32 pages illustrations, \$10.

International Commission on Microbiological Specifications for Foods: *Microorganisms in Foods, Volume 2: sampling for microbiological analysis*, 214 pages, illustrations, \$25.

Edited for the University League for Social Reform by David Sugamant: *Thinking about Change: myths and realities, dreams and possibilities*, 216 pages, \$15. cloth, \$4.95 paper.

of the University, and may be obtained by enquiring at the Reference Desk at the John R. Taylor Library, or by writing or telephoning the Reference Department (928-2279).

Other numbers available in the same series are:

18. *Social Work Reference Aids*, by J. Sheppard.

17. *Russian Reference Aids*, by S. Skonec.

16. *French Reference Aids*, by M. Allen.

15. *Women: A Guide to Bibliographic Sources*, by A. Woods-worth, revised by J. Clark.

14. *Canadian History Reference Aids*, by J. Clark.

'Penny plain & twopenne coloured' - a display

The exhibition on display from Dec. 16 until the end of January in the Thomas Fisher Rare Book Library is a selection from its juvenile drama collection of toy theatre material.

The juvenile drama began around 1811 in the form of souvenir sheets of theatrical figures from actual London stage per-

formances. Gradually these sheets came to be used by children as toys from which they could move (their own productions). Until around 1850, these "juvenile drama" sheets reproduced fairly accurately the set design, costume and acting methods of the London stage. Later, the characters became standardized and stereotyped.